



Germans, Defying Truce, Sink Interned Fleet; Ex-Kaiser's Flag Flaunted as Ships Go Down

State Police in 3 Raids on Radicals

Heavy Blow Struck at Radicals by Descent Upon Rand School, I. W. W. and 'Left Wing'

Great Mass of Literature Seized

No Arrests Made, but Member of Committee Says Names Are Sought

New York yesterday struck the heaviest blow it has yet aimed at the activities of radicals here when state troopers, accompanied by city detectives and investigators for the Lusk committee, raided the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth Street; the headquarters of the "Left Wing" Socialists, 43 West Twenty-ninth Street, and the I. W. W. headquarters, 27 East Fourth Street.

The troopers were armed with search warrants issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo and Magistrate Brough at the request of members of the Lusk committee.

All three raids occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock, and went off as smoothly as a well rehearsed theatrical production. There was no disorder whatever at any of the three radical rallying points.

The troopers entered, confiscated at each place great quantities of letters, pamphlets and books, wrapped these up, and departed after promising to return them after the Lusk committee got through with them.

The men were not in uniform, and drove to the buildings in automobiles. They disembarked, presented their search warrants, were admitted without protest or the slightest attempt at resistance, and, after gathering up the material they wanted, departed.

The actual purpose of the raids was described by one of the members of the Lusk committee in one word—"Names!"

"That is what we want chiefly," he said. "Names of all the parlor Bolsheviks, I. W. W.'s and socialists we can get hold of. They will be a real help to us later on."

Big Haul Made in Rand School Raid

The raid on the headquarters of the Rand School was made at 2:45 p. m. A dozen members of the New York State Troopers, under command of Sergeant Daniel Faber, entered the People's House, at 7 East Fifteenth Street, and, following a prearranged plan, divided in parties of two and went to the rooms designated in the search warrant.

The book store on the first floor was first taken over. Next the troopers went to the second floor, where the offices of the school and its library occupy the front of the building. Then the publicity department and the store-room on the third floor were seized, and then two rooms on the fourth and fifth floors.

Although not designated in the search warrant, the troopers went through the papers and documents in the room occupied by Dr. Scott Nearing, a lecturer at the school. Dr. Nearing, who was ousted from the University of Pennsylvania for his radical utterances and who was tried eighteen months ago for his anti-war activities by a Federal jury and acquitted, was not in his office.

Posted at Telephone
The troopers, who were working under the direction of A. E. Stevenson, an aid of the Lusk committee, and Abraham Berger, Deputy State Attorney General, were posted over the telephone switchboard to learn the names and telephone numbers of those who called in. No attempt was made, as at

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Deportation of Reds By Wholesale Planned

THE United States may resort shortly to wholesale deportations of Bolsheviks, I. W. W. and other "Reds" as the speediest and best solution of the radical menace in this country, William J. Flynn intimated yesterday on his return from Washington. Chief Flynn said that he had no information to give out concerning further developments in the bomb plots, but said that wholesale deportations might be imminent.

William M. O'Leary, superintendent of the local bureau of the Department of Justice, also hinted at impending deportations in commenting on Friday night's meeting in Madison Square Garden.

The government, it is said, is considering the use of vessels now employed as transports to take alien agitators back to their homes.

Martial Law After Fatal Winnipeg Riot

One Killed, Score Hurt in Clash of Police and Mob; Wholesale Arrests Made

WINNIPEG, Man., June 21.—Winnipeg, strike-torn since May 15, is under martial law to-night. After fighting this afternoon between thousands of strikers and the city provincial police, in which one man was killed, another probably fatally injured and a score were hurt, Mayor Charles F. Gray formally turned over the city to the protection of the Federal military forces.

General H. D. B. Ketchen, in charge of the military, announced to-night that the soldiers were in full control of the situation and that scores of alleged rioters are in custody. Nearly 20,000 persons were massed on Main Street near the City Hall at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, ready to take part in the "massed silent parade" ordered staged by labor leaders in opposition to city officials' orders against all parades.

Just as the men fell in for the parade a streetcar manned by non-union men and half-filled with passengers, mostly women and children, approached. The car was wrecked by a shower of missiles thrown by the paraders. The women and children escaped without injury as far as is known.

A cry went up from the crowd, "Here come the bloody soldiers!" and around the corner of Main Street appeared the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. They rode through the crowd, and then, turning, formed in two columns and with drawn truncheons attempted to force the crowd back on the sidewalks. Many of the policemen were hit by rocks thrown by strikers.

The crowd, however, refused to disperse, and it was not until the arrival of Federal troops that quiet was restored. To-night troops armed with machine guns are stationed through the city and armored cars are held in readiness at strategic points.

Mike Sokolowski, the man killed, was said by officials to be a registered alien.

Five Deputies Guarding Cell of Bandit Hamby

Five deputies were detailed by Sheriff Griffin, of Kings County, yesterday to guard Gordon Fawcett Hamby in his cell in the Raymond Street jail. Hamby goes on trial to-morrow morning before a jury in the Brooklyn Supreme Court charged with the murder of one of the two tellers of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, which he and a confederate held up and robbed of \$13,000 last December. It is feared he may attempt an escape.

Hamby, who had previously announced he would stand in his own behalf and that he wanted to go to the electric chair, said yesterday he might change his mind before his trial is over. He added when he came to New York last winter he first planned to hold up one of the Corn Exchange banks, but that the East Brooklyn institution appealed to him after he had visited it on an errand.

Republicans Save U. S. Billion, Says Mondell

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The House completed its programme of appropriation bills to-day—one month after the convening of the special session—when it passed the sundry civil bill, with its appropriation of \$1,400,000 to be used by the Department of Justice in stamping out terrorism.

The saving to the American people as a result of the Republican policy of economy and retrenchment has been great, Representative Mondell, majority leader of the House, pointed out. If the cuts in appropriations made by the House are approved by the Senate the saving will be well over \$1,000,000,000.

25 Picknickers Hurt
NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—Twenty-five men, women and children returning from a Sunday school picnic were injured here to-night when an auto-truck in which they were riding dashed down a hill and overturned. According to physicians at the hospital where the injured were taken several will die.

E. De Valera, Irish Chief, Hiding Here

Sinn Fein President, Who Arrived in U. S. Unannounced, Will Be in New York To-morrow

Secretary Comes Over as Stoker

Says De Valera Visited Mother, but She Denies Having Seen Him

Edward de Valera, president of the Irish republic, is in the United States, in seclusion. When, where and how he arrived are questions this adventurous Irishman will answer in person to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where a suite has been reserved for him by his secretary.

This secretary is Harry J. Boland, a red-checked, athletic person, who proceeded his chief to the United States, arriving here about four weeks ago. Calloused hands and rough fingers attest the truth of the statement of this Member of Parliament for South Roscommon that he worked his passage in the stoke hole of a slow freighter.

Next to his skin during that muscle racking passage Boland bore a tissue paper, typewritten plea, the fruit of months of effort by de Valera. It was "Ireland's Case for Independence," later presented to the peace conference. When Boland passed the immigration inspector who boarded his ship here he hurried to the offices of the Friends of Irish Freedom, presented credentials from de Valera and arranged for printing of his manuscript. It was set up in a New York printing establishment and the printed copies sent to Versailles, where their appearance created something of a sensation.

Method of Escape Concealed
Boland made the announcement yesterday that de Valera was in the United States, and, at the same time, revealed the purpose of his own unadvertised entry. He smilingly refused to explain how Professor de Valera managed to elude the British authorities and leave Ireland.

Landing in the United States without passports need not have bothered de Valera, for he was born in New York City and never has renounced his American citizenship. Mr. Boland said yesterday that since de Valera's arrival he has visited his mother, Mrs. Charles Wheelwright, of Rochester, N. Y., but he would not say where they saw each other, although he denied that de Valera had gone to Rochester.

Mrs. Wheelwright denied last night that she had seen her son or heard from him since his imprisonment in England.

Mr. Boland said Professor de Valera was not in New York City nor in the state. He also denied that he was in Philadelphia, but he refused to say where he was.

To Issue Statement To-morrow
"He is in the United States," he said, "and on Monday he will be glad to meet representatives of the press at the Waldorf-Astoria, where we have reserved rooms for him. Just now he is preparing a statement covering his purpose in coming to America. He will issue that statement on Monday. Naturally, his chief purpose in coming to America is to seek to obtain recognition for the Irish republic from the United States. It is not possible to say yet how long he will stay in the United States, or when he will go to Washington."

According to dispatches from England de Valera has been "missing" for twenty days, from which, it is presumed.

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Root Maps Plan to Curb League Evils

Letter to Lodge Shows How Senate Can Accept Covenant With Vital Reservations

Would Safeguard Monroe Doctrine

Right to Withdraw Is Included and Danger of Embroilment Lessened

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A plan of action on the league of nations and the treaty of peace for the Senate Republicans was outlined to-day by ex-Senator Elihu Root, after many conferences with Republican leaders, which seemed to-night to have the approval of almost the entire Republican membership of the Senate. Mr. Root outlined his plan in a letter to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader of the Senate. He recommends the ratification of the treaty of peace with reservations as to the league of nations.

Mr. Root would have the Senate refuse to concur in Article X of the league covenant. The effect of this reservation would be to exempt the United States from the possible duty of any world policing or from guaranteeing the territorial integrity of nations in the Eastern Hemisphere. Another reservation would safeguard the Monroe Doctrine, and would leave no doubt whatever that such internal questions as immigration, customs duties, etc., could not become the subject of inquiry by the league.

Clears Way to Leave League
A third reservation would clear the way for the United States or any other country to leave the league after two years' notice, without any other restrictions whatever. As now drafted, the covenant, in the opinion of many, would permit any one nation to prevent the withdrawal of any other by a claim that the nation desiring to withdraw had not fulfilled all of her obligations.

Mr. Root declares that the plan of approving the treaty with reservations would not delay peace, and would not lose the great advantages which he sees in the league idea, once the features which he thinks objectionable are removed. If the Senate should ratify with reservations, he says, the reservations would become binding without delay, unless one of the signatories at once made a protest against the entry of the United States with these reservations.

May Call for Allies' View
If there should be any doubt in the minds of Senators about the legality of this method, it could be removed by calling at once on the four principal nations, associated with the United States as to whether they had any objection to the entry of the United States into the league with these reservations.

For the first time publicly Mr. Root expressed the very flat opinion that the amendments to the league covenant, drafted supposedly to meet his objections, did not meet the issue. Referring to the Knox resolution, Mr. Root declared he should be glad to see the peace terms and the league covenant separated.

Oppose Fight on League
Mr. Root and Will H. Hayes, chairman of the Republican National Committee, have both been urging in private conferences with Republican Senators for the last few days that the fight should be made in this way, rather than in the form of a straight-out fight, which would be construed by the public as an attempt to kill the whole league of nations idea. Senator Knox to-day began a re-

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16 Capital Vessels, 5 Cruisers, 28 Destroyers Scuttled in Scapa Flow

Mars: "What! An Encore?"
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Wilson to Lift Ban on Beer, Asserts Dyer

Missourian Says President Will Declare Mobilization Complete as the Treaty Is Signed

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Wilson will issue a proclamation announcing the termination of demobilization immediately upon the acceptance of the peace terms by Germany and removing war-time prohibition restrictions upon wine and beer, Representative Dyer, Republican, of Missouri, told members of the House Judiciary Committee to-day.

Representative Dyer's announcement, the authority for which he declined to give, came immediately after the Judiciary Committee had rejected an amendment to the prohibition enforcement bill giving the President specific authority to remove such restrictions when, in his opinion, they are no longer necessary.

Representative Randall, Prohibitionist, argued that the President could not remove wine and beer restrictions without cancelling the entire war-time prohibition act. He said no action by the President would change his plan to offer an amendment to the enforcement legislation to compel absolute prohibition after July 1.

New German Ministry Formed; Bauer Is Premier

Herman Mueller, the Majority Socialist Leader, Is Made Foreign Minister; Expected to Sign Terms

BERLIN, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—A new German Cabinet has been formed under the Premiership of Herr Bauer, formerly Minister of Labor, with Dr. Herman Mueller, the Majority Socialist leader, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The other members of the Cabinet are:

Minister of the Interior—Dr. Edouard David.
Minister of Finance and Vice-Premier—Mathias Erzberger.
Minister of Economics—Herr Wissell.
Minister of Labor—Herr Schlicke.
Minister of the Treasury—Herr Meyer.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Herr Giesberts.
Chief of the Colonial Office—Dr. Bell.
Minister of National Defence—Gustav Noske.
Minister of Food—Dr. Schmidt.
No appointment has been made to the Ministry of Justice. Herr Meyer, the new head of the Treasury Department, is a native of Kaufbeuren, Bavaria.

The formation of the new German Cabinet under Herr Bauer is taken to indicate that the Germans will sign the peace treaty before the expiration of the Allied ultimatum at 6:40 p. m. to-morrow.

The old Cabinet collapsed because of its opposition to signing the treaty, and the principal argument for delay and further concessions was based on

No Time Extension for Peace, Says Paris Press

PARIS, June 21.—In circles close to the peace conference, the newspapers say, it is declared that under no pretext of holding a plebiscite, or of a ministerial crisis, would the Allied and associated powers give Germany further time in which to make known her decision.

The newspapers, commenting on the resignation of the Scheidemann ministry, are unanimous in believing that, unless something unforeseen happens, Germany will sign the treaty.

inability to form a Cabinet which would authorize the signing of the treaty. This basis is now removed.

German Parties Caucus on Terms

WEIMAR, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—Caucuses of the three principal parties, voting Thursday night on the question of signing the peace treaty, resulted as follows: Majority Socialists, seventy-five in favor of signing the treaty and thirty-nine against.

Democrats, one (Baron von Richthofen) in favor of signing and fifty-eight against.

Centrists, four in favor of unconditional acceptance and sixty-nine for conditional acceptance.

Guards Fire On Plotters; Some Slain

Several Boats Beached and Saved, but Suddenness of Coup Prevents Effective Rescue Work

Seacocks Opened By Teuton Crews

Sunken Craft Lie in Deep Water and the Prospect of Salvage Is Dubious

Plotters Raise Red Flag

THURSO, Scotland, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—The hoisting of a red flag at noon was the signal for the crews to scuttle the German warships in Scapa Flow. The crews took to the boats and rowed toward the shore. The guardships fired at the Germans, who jumped overboard and swam ashore, where they were rounded up.

LONDON, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—The principal ships of the German High Seas Fleet, interned at Scapa Flow under the terms of the armistice, were scuttled to-day by their German crews, who opened the seacocks. The ships now are on the bottom in deep water, and the chances are that they cannot be raised.

The execution of the plot to sink the vessels came so suddenly that comparatively few of them could be saved. Boats containing some of the crews who were leaving the sinking ships were fired on when the Germans refused to stop, and a number of Germans were killed.

The wholesale sinking of the German ships was carefully arranged by officers and crew. All explosives had been removed, and therefore the only means of destroying the fleet was by opening the seacocks. The ships went down with the German flag, which the crews had hoisted, showing at the mastheads.

No British Guards Aboard

The crews, composed entirely of Germans, under the terms of the armistice, which did not permit of British guards aboard, took to the boats when the vessels began to settle. While making for the shore the boats were challenged and called upon to surrender. Some of them ignored the summons, and it was then that they were fired upon.

This stroke apparently was an entire surprise, and the first news reached London through a correspondent, who was informed by farmers in the neighborhood that they had seen the German ships sinking, with their flags aloft.

The Admiralty at first denied the report, but later confirmed it and issued an official statement. The German officers and crews have been made prisoner. None of the officials to-night would offer an opinion as to how they are to be dealt with.

Just how many ships have been sunk could not be learned. An Admiralty statement said all the battleships except the Baden and all the battle-cruisers which were interned were sunk. This would indicate that nine battleships and seven battle-cruisers, among the most powerful ships of the fleet, were scuttled.

Of the eight light cruisers interned, five were sunk and three were saved.

Twenty-eight Destroyers Sunk
The statement said that eighteen destroyers were beached by local tugs and four others were still afloat. There were fifty destroyers

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